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(From the Journal of the Military Service Institution.)

## A Proposed Scheme for Securing Uniform Examinations for the Battery Competition.

By First Lieutenant E. A. MILLAR, Third United States Artillery.

THE Battery competition prescribed by paragraph IV. of G. O. No. 41, A. G. O., September 4, 1896, is "of the nature of a competitive examination conducted by the board under such rules as it may deem best for the attainment of the object of the competition, which, however, must be thoroughly practical in character." "The object of the competition is to determine in each battery the classification of gunners and gunnery specialists by their absolute excellence in apprehending and mastering the prescribed instruction."

When the examinations are finished the competitors are to be classified as 1st, 2d or 3d class gunners and gunnery specialists, and it has been the custom to publish in orders their names, classification and averages. Under existing circumstances the published averages are relative only in each battery, but do not show the comparative excellence of the competitors of other batteries or regiments because the examinations and standards of marking are probably very different. The only instructions in regard to the examination are that it shall include the subjects laid down in the schedule of "minimum qualifications," and be practical in its character. The ideas as to what are, or are not, practical questions will cause differences in the examination as held by each board.

As this has been made a competition, would it not be desirable to have the published averages show the relative standing of all the competitors in the subjects of the examination?

The object of this paper is to show how this may be approximately accomplished by means of a prescribed examination on subjects of instruction that can be given with the equipment which has been furnished all artillery posts.

The instruction should cover all the opportunities and facilities of the post where the batteries may be stationed, but the competition should include only those subjects in which all the competitors have been instructed. Credit should be given for excellence in all subjects of instruction which are not included in the competition; this might be done by stating after the competitors' names, in a column of remarks, the additional subjects in which they are proficient.

The questions for the prescribed examination should be published in time to allow for thorough instruction, and should be prepared by a board of officers convened preferably at the Artillery School, where there are representatives from the different regiments.

The list of questions should be revised from year to year in accordance with practical suggestions made in the reports of the examining boards, and be made to conform to the various changes in facilities of instruction. For the purposes of this examination and for general instruction a uniformed and detailed system of vessel-tracking should be established which is applicable to the observing instruments and means of communication used at the different posts. A complete list of authorized gunnery terms and definitions is desirable, applicable not only to range table conditions where the piece and target are considered on the same level, but also to the usual conditions where the piece is at varying heights above the target.

With a prescribed examination the averages reported by the different boards would be approximately relative, the officers in charge of the instruction would have a guide on which to base and advise the various methods of imparting it suited to the needs of the competitors, and the competitors having been drilled in the questions would understand them.

The following questions are submitted as examples of what might be prescribed for an examination on the subjects included in the schedule of "minimum qualifications" for gunners and gunnery specialists.

Numbers, angles, distances and letters of observing stations are indicated only, these are to be designated by the examining board, and those referring to base lines should conform to the conditions existing at the place where the examination is held. The number after each question is its value. The maximum value of questions to be asked a competitor under each heading is the number given in the column of maximum figure of merit of the schedules.

### GUNNER'S EXAMINATION.

I. Use of angle-measuring Instruments.

A. Azimuth circle. Prepare the instrument for use at . . to take angles from the base line . . (Value 5)

The instrument being in adjustment, the gun angle of . . is what? (1)

Considering . . as the splash of the shot, what is the shot angle? (1)

Considering . . as the target, what is the target angle? (1)

Considering the line of zeros to have been out . . minutes, correct the angle. (1) (Note 31 d.)

The station at the other end of the base line is not visible from the instrument at . . , but the angle from the base line to the visible signal at . . is . . degrees . . minutes, adjust for taking angles from the base line. (5)

The azimuth of the base line looking from . . is . . degrees . . minutes, adjust the instrument for taking azimuths. (5)

The instrument being in adjustment take the azimuths of . . , . . , (1 each).

Take angles to moving objects . . Ready . . two . . take . . . .

Ready . . two . . take. Ready . . two . . take.

Maximum value for interval of 20 seconds between "takes" exclusive of the time taken by the examiner for verification. (10)

B. Transit. Prepare the instrument for taking angular deviations in rear of the . . piece, considering . . as the target at . . yards. (5)

Considering . . as the splash of the shot, what is the deviation? (1)

The deviation is . . minutes R (or L), what is the deviation in yards. (1)

Target . . yards deviation . . minutes . . ? (1)

Prepare the instrument for taking deviations in points. (5)

Considering . . as the target, set the micrometer for . . points. (1)

C. Circular Protractor. Place the protractor in the proper position at . . for laying off angles from the base line . . (5)

Draw a line through . . making with the line . . an angle of . . degrees . . minutes. (1)



JOSEPH MACGREGOR MITCHESON,  
Lieutenant of the Naval Brigade.

The azimuth of the line . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes, set the protractor at . . . for laying off azimuths. (5)

Draw a line through . . . whose azimuths are . . . , . . . , and . . . (1 each).

D. Sights. Set the sight for the . . . piece at . . . degrees . . . minutes. (1)

Gunner's quadrant (old style) for use with the long arm across the face of the piece, set for . . . degrees . . . minutes. (1)

For use with long arm in the bore, set for . . . degrees . . . minutes. (1)

New style. Set and show how the instrument would be placed on the piece for giving a quadrant angle of . . . degrees . . . minutes. (1)

## 2. Use of plotting board.

The angles being measured from the base line . . . , adjust the protractors. (5) The gun angles of the . . . piece are; from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes and from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes.

The target angles are, from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes and from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes. Give the distance from piece to target. (1)

Taking the above as the target, the shot angles are, from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes and from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes. Give the deviations. (1)

The azimuth of the base line looking from . . . to . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes, the length of the base line is . . . yds., adjust the protractors for laying off azimuths. (5)

The azimuth of the . . . piece from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes and from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes. The azimuth of the target from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes and from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes. Give the distance of piece to target. (1)

Shot No. 1 Azimuth from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes. From . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes. Give the deviation. (1)

Locate a target on the board at . . . yds. from a piece at . . . and in a convenient position in the field of fire. Determine the azimuth of this target from the piece and observing stations . . . and . . . (2)

The angles to the 1st position of a moving target from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes . . . and from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes. Second position from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes and from . . . , . . . degrees . . . minutes.

Third position from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes and from . . . is . . . degrees . . . minutes. The intervals between the observations being 20 seconds, plot the probable position of the target at . . . minutes from the 1st observation and determine the range and azimuth of this position from a piece at . . . (10)

## 3. Service of the Piece.

"The Examination may be oral at the gun or the competitor may be required to drill a gun detachment in the service of the piece."

The examination should be preferably only at the piece the service of which has been assigned to the battery to which the competitor belongs.

Post the detachment at the piece. (2.5)

Give the names, uses and positions of the implements. (2.5)

Distribute the equipments. (2.5)

Give the commands and explain the duties of No. . . . in . . . (5)

How and by which cannoneer is the ammunition brought up? (5)

Give the names and point out the parts mentioned in the service of the piece. (5)

State the kind of piece, calibre, kind of powder, weight of charge and I. V. under standard conditions. (5)

What precautions can be taken in preparing the ammunition and in the loading to secure uniform densities of loading? (5)

What kind of projectiles are used with the piece? What are their weights? (2.5)

What kinds of fuses are used? Describe their action. If time fuse set for . . . seconds. (5)

Prepare the plug for taking pressures. Having the table of pressures and the calipers find the pressures corresponding to the cylinder. (5)

## 4, 5, 6, 7. Judging Distances, Speed, etc.

The competitors are to be assembled at the piece to the service of which they have been assigned and are given a pencil and card of the form which follows, on which they write their place, date, name and rank. The examiner calls out Distance to . . . stationary object, No. 1 . . . take.

Distance to . . . moving object No. 1. Ready . . . two . . . take.

Distance to . . . moving object No. 2. Ready . . . two . . . take, etc. (2.5)

Distance to stationary object . . . No. 2 . . . take, etc. (2.5)

Speed of . . . No. 1. Ready . . . two . . . take.

Speed of . . . No. 2. Ready . . . two . . . take, etc. (2.5)

Velocity of wind . . . take. (2.5)

The objects under headings 4, 5 and 6 should, as far as practicable, be in or near the field of fire of the piece.

As each of the above is called out the competitors write in the proper places their estimates of what is required. Under 4 estimates should be made on the regular harbor buoys, or other marks and also on the tug or barge which has been directed by signal to stop in positions in the field of fire of the piece. Under five and six estimates may be made while the tug is moving to the designated positions or advantage may be taken of any passing vessel.

In order to determine the correctness of these estimates the examiner's directions to the competitors are simultaneously communicated to the range-finding party which determines instrumentally the required data.

## GUNNER'S EXAMINATION 4, 5, 6 AND 7.

Fort.....

....., 189..

.....

.....Batty. ...., .....Arty.

.....

### Distance to stationary object.

No. 1 .....yds.

No. 2 .....yds.

No. 3 .....yds.

No. 4 .....yds.

No. 5 .....yds.

### Distance to moving object.

No. 1 .....yds.

No. 2 .....yds.

No. 3 .....yds.

### Speed of

No. 1 .....miles per hour.

No. 2 .....miles per hour.

No. 3 .....miles per hour.

### Velocity of wind.

No. 1 .....miles per hour.

No. 2 .....miles per hour.

No. 3 .....miles per hour.

## 8. Laying Guns.

Lay the piece in accordance with the following:

Target . . . , elevation . . . , allowance . . . (5)

Target . . . , elevation . . . , and a total allowance corresponding to . . . , allowance for wind . . . points . . . , drift . . . points, and for movement of target during the time of flight . . . points . . . (5)

Quadrant angle . . degrees . . minutes, azimuth . . degrees . . minutes. (5)

Quadrant angle. . degrees . . minutes, azimuth of predicted position of target in . . minutes . . degrees . . minutes, allowance for wind . . minutes, for drift . . minutes, time of flight . . seconds. Lay the piece and give the command fire at the proper time. (10)

As this is considered the most important part of the examination, several examples of the foregoing problems should be given each competitor.

## 9. Use of Range Tables.

The examination under this heading is restricted to "only such simple problems as are likely to come within the province of a gunner."

4. Angle of departure=angle between line of departure and horizontal.

3=4. When target and piece are on same level.

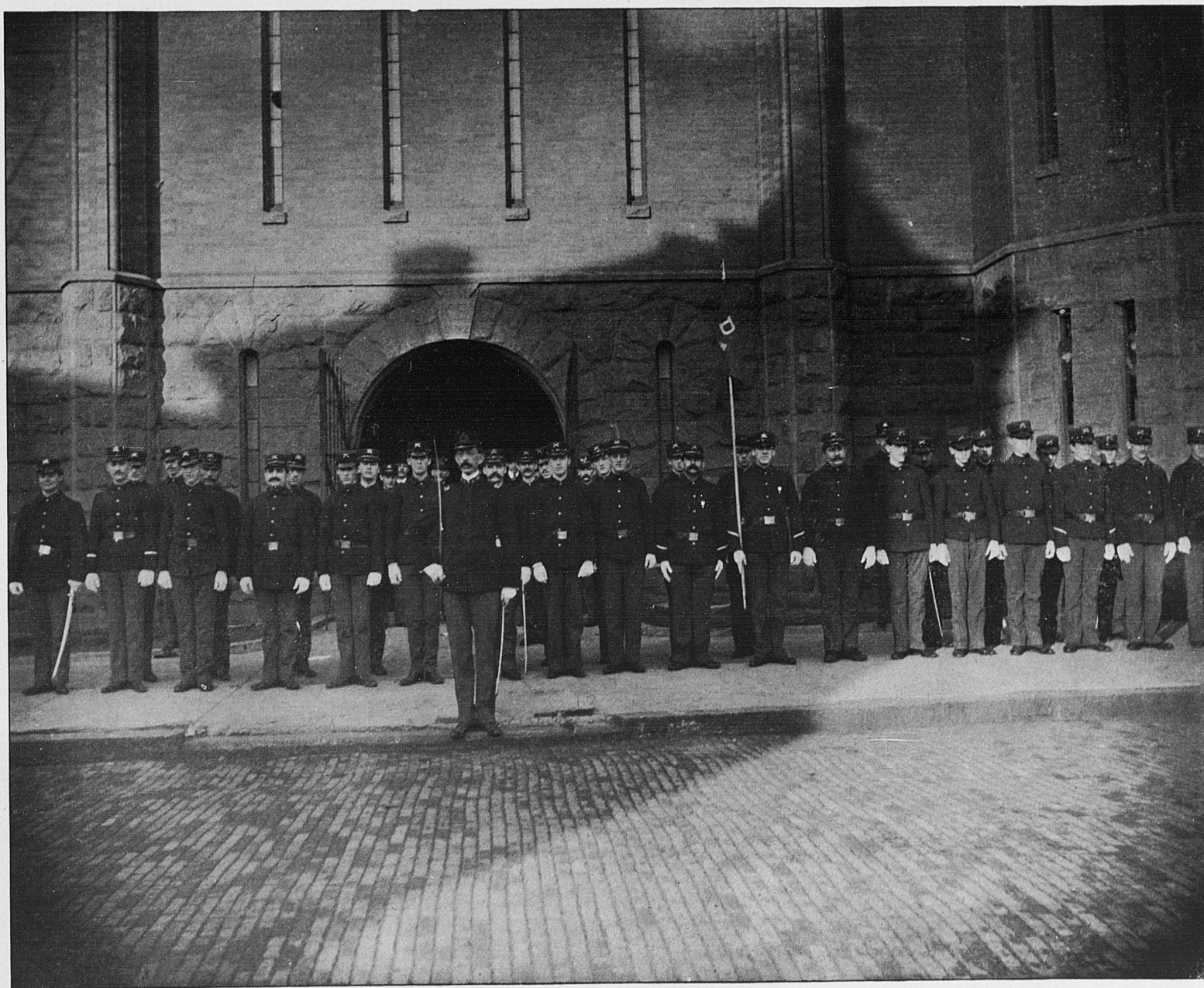
Angle of sight=angle between line of sight and horizontal. (Also by Captain Bruff, p. 347, text book of *Ordnance and Gunnery*.)

Angle of projection . . jump=angle of elevation.

Angle of departure . . jump=quadrant angle.

When target is below piece quadrant=angle of elevation . . angle of sight. (For practical purposes within usual existing conditions.)

Distance to target . . yards. First shot with angle of elevation of . . degrees . . minutes . . went . . yards, second shot with angle of . .



INSPECTION OF BATTERY "D."

It would be desirable to have more definite instructions in this section, as other paragraphs of the order prescribe that at target practice the calculations shall be made by the officer in charge of the gun, while the duty of the gunner is to adjust the sight and sight the gun.

The following are submitted as simple problems in distinction to the more difficult ones to be given under heading (d) of the gunner specialist's examination. The terms used are from MacKinlay's *Gunnery*.

1. Angle of elevation=angle between line of fire and line of sight.

2. Quadrant angle=angle between line of fire and horizontal.

1=2. When target and piece are on same level.

3. Angle of projection=angle between line of sight and line of departure.

degrees . . minutes . . went . . yards. What angle of elevation should be used for third shot? (2.5)

Distance of target. . yards. First shot with angle of elevation of . . degrees . . minutes and . . points allowance . . went . . yards, and yards right (or left), second shot with angle of elevation of . . degrees . . minutes and . . points allowance . . went yards and yards . . Give the laying for the third shot. (5)

Examples from tables of fire by Lt. Col. Rodgers (Artillery memoranda No. 1, A. G. O., 1893). Table for . . gun pp. . . and . . Range . . yards. Wind . . miles at III (or IX). Give the angle of departure and allowance. (5) (a) Taking the jump as . . minutes what is the angle of elevation? (5) (b) What is the quadrant angle when the angle of sight is . . minutes? (5) (c) With the laying as determined in (b) the

shot goes . . yards over and . . yards. Give the laying for the next shot. (2.5)

Examples from tables of fire by Capt. Ingalls (Artillery memoranda No. 1, A. G. O., 1896). Range table for the 8" B. L. R. Examples 1 and 3, page 3. Range table for the 10" B. L. R. Examples 3 and 4, pages 8 and 9. (5)

Range table for the 12" B. L. Mortar range . . yards. With a charge of . . pounds . . powder what is the quadrant angle and time of flight? (5)

10. Cordage, blocks and tackle and mechanical manoeuvres.

Cordage. How is the size of a rope given and how is it measured? (2) Point out a bight and the bight of the rope. Seize two parts of a rope. (2)

Blocks and Tackle. Reeve the . . tackle and show how it can be used to the best advantage in lifting and in hauling. (Gun, Garrison gin, luff, single Burton, double Burton, luff upon a luff, whip upon a double Burton, luff upon a double Burton.) (1 each)

Mechanical Manœuvres. Give the relative positions of the parts and distances to be observed in the use of shears. (1) Go through the motions of lifting with and trip the hydraulic jack. (1)

With the weight suspended, shift the fall on the windlass of the gin. (5)

Place the blocks for dismounting the 10" S. B. gun. (5)

Place the sling on the . . piece for dismounting with the gin. (5)

Reeve and place the tackle for moving the 15" S. B. gun on the cradle. (5)



The Polish-American Society Placing a Wreath of Flowers upon the Statue of Washington at Independence Hall December 14th, 1899.

Mouse the hook of a block. Put on a nippering. Whip the end of a rope. What is a strap and how is it used? (2)

Knots. Make the . . knot. For what purpose is it used? (Figure of eight, reef or square, bowline, bowline on the bight, anchor, single wall, wall and crown, drag rope, man harness.) (1 each)

Bends. Make the . . bend. For what purpose is it used? (Sheets, double sheet, carrick.) (1 each)

Hitches. Make the . . hitch. For what purpose is it used? (Half, two half, clove, timber, rolling or stopper, single and double blackwall, sheep shank, cat's paw, marline spike.) (1 each)

Splices. Name the splices and tell where they would be used. (1)

Lashings. Make the shear lashing for raising light weights. Make the shear lashing for raising heavy weights. In these lashings which are the racking, riding and frapping turns? (2 each lashing) Lash the hook of a block to a spar. Put on a strap for lifting a box. For lifting a barrel with one head out. (2)

#### GUNNERY SPECIALIST'S EXAMINATION.

I. Communications. (a) Telegraphy and Signalling.

In order to qualify the competitor must be perfect under this sub-head, the rate required being 5 words per minute with flag and torch and 10 per minute by telegraph. The messages should be those customarily used at target practice and vessel tracking. Authorized abbreviations are to be used and all messages recorded.

Take angle to target No. 1. Check zero line at last observation and out plus . . minutes. Take angles on steamer with red band on stack coming in. Ready . . two . . take, etc.

Target angle is . . degrees . . minutes, etc.

(b) Batteries, lines and instruments. The following questions are on subjects of instruction given in Artillery Circular "C," Lieut. Geo. L. Anderson, 4th Artillery.

Batteries. Set up a gravity cell. (10) Inspect and report the condition of the battery used on the post telegraph line. (10)

Remount the cells that require it in a battery. (10) Connect . . gravity cells into a battery. (10)

Lines. For the purpose of the examination a short line can be used and faults which can be readily repaired should be made by the examiner. Repair a break in a telegraph line. (10) Attach a line to a pole insulator. (10) Trace a fault (one in the line). (10) Erect a portion of the line between . . and . . (10)

Instruments. Connect in circuit a battery, key and sounder. (5) Connect a key, sounder, relay and batteries showing the main and local circuits. (10) Trace faults due to bad connections. (10)

Communication by telegraph only is contemplated in the schedule, but at many posts the telephone is used, in that case similar questions to the foregoing could be taken from paragraph VI., p. 49, Artillery Circular "C."

(d) Range table work. The tables available are those of Lieut.-Col. Rodgers and Capt. Ingalls, published in the Artillery memoranda.

The tables of wind coefficients by Lieuts. Whistler and Ruckman and of the I. V. corresponding to different densities of loading (8" C. R.) published in the *Journal of the U. S. Artillery*. Table III., Ingalls' Handbook. Table of tangents to determine the angle of sight).

Table of wind components, form 31 r. Graphic tables.

Problem I. Given . . piece, charge . . lbs. . . powder, projectile . . , . . lbs., distance to target . . yds., I. V. . . f. s. bar. . . in., ther. . . degrees, wind . . miles at IX o'clock, jump . . minutes.

Required the angle of elevation and allowance. (Variation in X, I. V., C and effect of wind across the line of fire). (25)

Problem II. Given . . piece, charge . . lbs. . . powder, projectile . . , . . lbs., distance to target . . yds., I. V. . . f. s., bar . . in., . . ther. . .



INDEPENDENCE HALL.—Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook reading Washington's Farewell Address in the very Chamber where the Founder of Liberty received his Commission as General of the Continental Army. The Exercises were held in Memory of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of General George Washington.

## USE OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND RANGE TABLE WORK.

(a) Connect in circuit a battery, bell and anemometer. (10)

The connection pins on the dial of the anemometer being at the numbers representing miles, what is the velocity in miles per hour when the interval between rings is . . minutes? . . minutes . . seconds? etc. (10)

The anemometer for use with the Marvin register makes connection at 1-20 miles. When this anemometer is used with a bell and the interval between rings is . . seconds, what is the velocity in miles per hour? The anemometer is being used without the bell and the reading on the dial is 1.8, 5 minutes afterward it is 3.4, what is the velocity? (10) The reading is 9.6 and in 6 minutes it is 2.2, what is the velocity? (10)

(b) Adjust the scale and make readings on the mercurial barometer. Make readings on the aneroid barometer. (10)

(c) Make readings on the thermometer. (10)

degrees, wind . . miles at . . o'clock. (25) (Variations in X, I. V., C, effect of wind in range and deviation, drift and jump.)

Problem III. Given 8" C. R., charge 35 lbs. Hex. powder, Butler shot 182 lbs., when loaded the base of shot is 7.96 ft. from the face of the piece, bar. . . in., ther. . . degrees, wind . . miles at . . o'clock, distance to target . . yds., height of piece above target . . yds., height of piece above target . . ft.

Required the quadrant angle and allowance. (50) (Variations in X, I. V. due to density of loading, C, effect of wind, jump, drift and height of piece above target.)

Problem IV. Those given in Artillery Memoranda No. 1, 1896.

Problem V. 12" B. L. Mortar charge 51 lbs. V. M. powder, quadrant angle 52 degrees, target  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, azimuth . . degrees . . minutes.

The shot with the above laying went 150 yds. over and 60 yds. R. Give the laying for the next shot. (25)



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### Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

IT has been suggested by several prominent officers that inasmuch as the pistol practice was established in 1897 a pennant should be given for the year 1898. This would seem but just when the rifle marksmen of 1897 received their respective decorations for 1898. It is presumed that a distinctive 5 years veteran decoration will be given for pistol practice.

WE regret exceedingly that so able an officer as Capt. Baird Halberstadt, Quartermaster of the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, should be out of the State's service. For some years past an engineer and signal corps was agitated, and later on an act of legislature permitted the same to be organized, but no provision for this organization, however, was made for their maintenance. We feel that the division is incomplete without these branches, especially the engineer corps. The military establishment could find no better commanding officer for this arm than Capt. Halberstadt, who is considered an expert civil engineer and is thoroughly posted in all of the technique of the profession.

By way of illustration of the fitness of this young officer: prior to the mobilization of the division at Mt. Gretna, in April, 1898, he furnished General Snowden with a military map of Cuba, which was pronounced far superior to that which the United States Government had furnished General Shafter. It was thought likely at the time that the National Guards of Pennsylvania would be sent to Cuba intact, and it was for just such a purpose that Capt. Halberstadt devoted weeks of study to assist in bringing about great achievement for our State Army.

During the Hazelton riots he prepared a photographic sketch of the disordered region, showing many points of strategy, which was thoroughly appreciated by the division commander.

THE future of our State Fencibles seems to be a difficult problem to solve. That they can exist as an independent battalion under existing laws is impossible. This is also the case with the Gray Invincibles, who must ultimately be assigned to a white regiment or disbanded.

It seems more than likely that the Fencibles will be permanently assigned to the 6th as Companies "E," "K," "L" and "M."

A transfer of this kind means the absolute striking out of their present company letters. Another peculiar circumstance attending an assignment of this nature, is, that it only embraces the line officers and rank and file. Major Brazier would, therefore, for a short time at least, be out of commission, until such time as the officers of the 6th Regiment would be called together to elect a major, presuming that the entire line would re-elect him. This course must be adopted in order to make him the senior major of the regiment. While this consolidation seems hard for our time-honored State Fencibles, it is simply keeping up with the march of time.

There would be no material change so far as the present quarters are concerned, and as the City Battalion of the 6th, they could always maintain their Fencible individuality and on battalion occasions wear their dress uniform.

No organization in the State deserves more praise than the State Fencibles. On more than one occasion they have upheld the dignity of our State in showing the public a battalion that had no peer in the United States.

It is quite natural that the men of the Fencibles are proud of their command and feel somewhat chagrined over the contemplated change, but eventually they will realize that it is not only beneficial for themselves but for the service in general.

## Personal Mention

Col. Thomas Potter, Jr., Quartermaster-General of the State, is again about after a severe illness of several weeks.

During the absence of Major Miller, the task of inspection of the 4th and 8th Regiments has fallen to the lot of Major William P. Clarke, ordnance officer of the 3d Brigade.

Major D. S. B. Chew, 19th Infantry (unassigned), in all probability will become an active officer in Colonel Ralston's command.

Company D, 1st Infantry (Capt. John U. Osborn), acted as an escort to the Sons of Revolution, who attended divine service at Christ Church, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the death of General George Washington.

The inspection of Company "H," 8th Infantry, December 13, was marred by the presence of a large audience, who did not seem to realize the importance attached to a ceremony of this kind. When the company commander was ordered to have the company go through volley firing, they would loudly applaud, and treated the matter throughout as an exhibition drill for their edification. This naturally detracted the attention of the soldiers from their duty, and in the future if company commandants of the 8th Regiment permit grand stand spectators they should be given to understand that a quiet and sincere appreciation is more advantageous to the company than the loud applause, which is sure to prove detrimental to their interest.

Our Naval Reserves will soon be under the supervision of the Federal Government. We hope that this will be the initiative to a general reserve system for both naval and land forces.

### FOR SALE.

A fine regulation officer's (infantry) cape, made by Jacob Reeds' Sons, and worn only on occasion of Peace Jubilee. Cost \$50. A reasonable offer accepted. Address "Our State Army and Navy."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor "OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY" Journal:

The several Brigade Inspectors are paid at the rate of \$6 per night and traveling expenses. In addition to this, they are assisted in their work by a Brigade non-commissioned staff officer, who is paid at the rate of \$3 per night and expenses. The inspectors are ordered to prepare the schedule for the inspections, receiving their instructions in the same manner as the company commanders, and while their task is a laborious one, it is in no wise a comparison to the drudgery of a captain preparing his company for inspection, and receiving no pay for his labor, in fact, I believe that 90 per cent. of the company commanders spend, on an average, \$25, personally, to fit their men for this ordeal. I think that in justice to the men, who are practically holding the service together, they should at least be compensated for the several nights' service rendered in preparation. I venture to predict, that if an allowance of this kind were made, including one day's pay for the enlisted men, according to their several grades, that far greater results would be obtained at these inspections, and the men less likely to tire of the service after a year or two in the ranks.

I hope that you will note this letter in your worthy publication, as I feel confident that I am expressing the sentiments of the line.

Yours truly,

Company Commander, 2d Brigade.

## NOTES.

Agitation is again rife for the forcible disbandment of so-called independent military companies, which are certainly a detriment to the State service. Some drastic steps should be immediately taken to suppress these misfit organizations. There should be no distinction made whatever, and no armed bodies permitted to parade the streets except the Grand Army and such veteran associations who are justly entitled to bury their dead with military honors. As has been pointed out in the Journal several times, that in many quarters of the State these organizations flourish in greater numbers than that of our regular established system.

In some towns these companies put up a grand-stand drill, which seems to capture the public, and in this way they keep up a flourishing organization and frequently have a waiting list, whereas, if they did not exist these young men would surely enter the company that gives them a public record. Not many weeks ago, the editor was informed that in one town where a 3d Brigade Company is stationed, was actually outnumbered by an independent organization in the same place, and that great rivalry existed between them. The uniform of the independent company, even their arms, are identical with that of the State, and the public look with much favor upon this so-called infantry corps. This is certainly discouraging to the officers and men of the regular establishment, to say nothing of the danger of this irresponsible body to carry arms when a strike or riot exists in that locality.



CAPTAIN F. D. BEARY,  
4th Infantry.

Capt. F. D. Beary, born in Allentown, February 18, 1869. Enlisted in Company B, 4th Regiment, November 19, 1888. Appointed Battalion Sergeant Major, June 27, 1896. Commissioned Battalion Adjutant and 2d Lieutenant, May 4, 1898. Commissioned 2d Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 5th, 1898. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, April 28, 1899. Commissioned Captain and Adjutant, November 22d, 1899.

He also served as Regimental Commissary of Subsistence on May 24, 1898, and served as such until mustered out on November 16, 1898.

## THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY, 1776-1899.

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Not until the close of the Spanish-American War, which proved such a brilliant success for our Army and Navy, did foreign Powers appreciate the strength and stability of our engines of war. Not only did foreign countries watch the movements of our troops and ships with amazement, but our own people, right here at home, were surprised to find that the United States possessed an army and navy of such strength and proportions.

In one of the latest books to appear, entitled "The United States Army and Navy, 1776-1899," a graphic description of the operations of both branches of the service, from their inception to the close of the late war, is to be found. It is a beautiful art edition, and no book so complete, both from a literary and artistic point of view, has ever been published.

The text is by eminent authorities in both branches, and was compiled after a careful research of all government records. The illustrations, and there are 43 of them, full-page size, are the finest specimens of art ever placed in a book.

The volume is published by The Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, who are making a special offer to introduce it to the reading public. In another part of this issue will be found a more detailed description of the book and how it can be secured.



Major General Snowden Interviewed by Philadelphia War Correspondents.

## THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST.

It is with pleasure that we note the first International Match between militia organizations of the United States and Great Britain.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon General Hulings for bringing about this contest, which is unparalleled in the history of our National Guard organizations.

Through the courtesy of General Hulings, we reproduce below the official correspondence relating to the contest.

QUEEN'S HALL, Buckingham Gode, London, Nov. 29, 1899.

Dear Col. Hulings: With reference to our recent conversation and the verbal arrangements made with Major Twisaday, I have much pleasure in sending the 16th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard a formal challenge to shoot a friendly match with my Regiment next July, at Bisley, and I would suggest the following conditions:

Time, July, 1900. Place, Bisley. Number of men, 6, all unrecommended. Rifles, Arvice, minimum pull of trigger. Lbs., 6. Sights may be painted black and white lines on spots drawn on them.

Distance, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds, seven shots and one sighter at each position. Standing at 200. Prone at 500 and 600.

Targets, N. R. A., pattern for 1900. Coaching and spotting may be allowed. Any other points to be decided by the N. R. A. regulation for 1900. Respectfully and fraternally,

HOWARD VINCENT,  
Col. Com. Queen's Westminster Vols.

Hotel Cecil, Strand, London, Dec. 1, 1899.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, Com. Queen's Westminster Vols.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your invitation to a team of the 16th Regiment, N. G. P., to meet a similar team from your Regiment in a contest in marksmanship, under certain conditions named in your note of yesterday.

It gives me much pleasure on behalf of the 16th to accept your proposition, subject only to the consent and approval of the constituted military authorities of Pennsylvania. And I have no doubt that they will not only consent, but approve with every encouragement a purpose which offers so much to the advantage, not only of both regiments, but to the

volunteer forces of both countries, and I feel the assurance that the match will take place as proposed.

I have received from one of your public spirited citizens, a very interesting communication which I beg to enclose herewith.

This is a very generous and I believe a most practical and favorable offer. It meets my hearty approval and I believe that the contest originated by the Regiments we command will devote the deepest interest, and ere long a rivalry for such a trophy as Mr. Dewar proposes to furnish Col. S. H. Vincent will have the attention of the people of both countries. I think, however, that interest should be confined to volunteers, or to the militia of the two countries.

In recommending Mr. Dewar's generous offer to your favor, Sir, I would defer to your judgment and without question will abide contentedly by your decision in the matter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS J. HULINGS.  
Col. Com. 16th Regiment, N. G. P.

48 Line St., London, E. C., 1st Dec., 1899.

General Willis J. Hulings, Commanding 16th Regiment, Penn. N. G.:

Dear Sir: It is with much interest that I learn your Regiment has been challenged to a rifle shooting contest by the Queen's Westminster Rifles.

Appreciating, as I do, the great value of such contests, especially between two such fine Regiments, if I might be permitted, I should like to have the privilege of offering a trophy of corresponding value to the competition, to be held by the winning team. The conditions for the contest could easily be arranged at a later date, but one point should be, that after this first match, the annual contests should be between any Regiment,—Volunteer, Militia or Regulars of the United States and of Great Britain and her colonies. I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) THOMAS DEWAR.

## RECENT ORDER.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. The Major-General Commanding, referring to G. O. No. 47, Paragraph I, A. G. O., c. s., calls attention of the command to the following endorsement upon the application to be placed upon the retired list of Lieutenant Colonel James A. G. Campbell, Division Inspector:—"he has been most zealous, faithful, capable and efficient in a long service with the Guard. Failing to secure a position in the Volunteer Army to which his rank, experience and ability entitled him, he accepted with patriotic alacrity the place of battalion adjutant in the 2d Penn'a. Vols., and performed the duties of his office, as well as those of Quartermaster, etc., with conspicuous fidelity and accuracy, most creditable alike to himself and the Government. His retirement is a serious loss, not only to the Division Staff, but to the whole Guard."

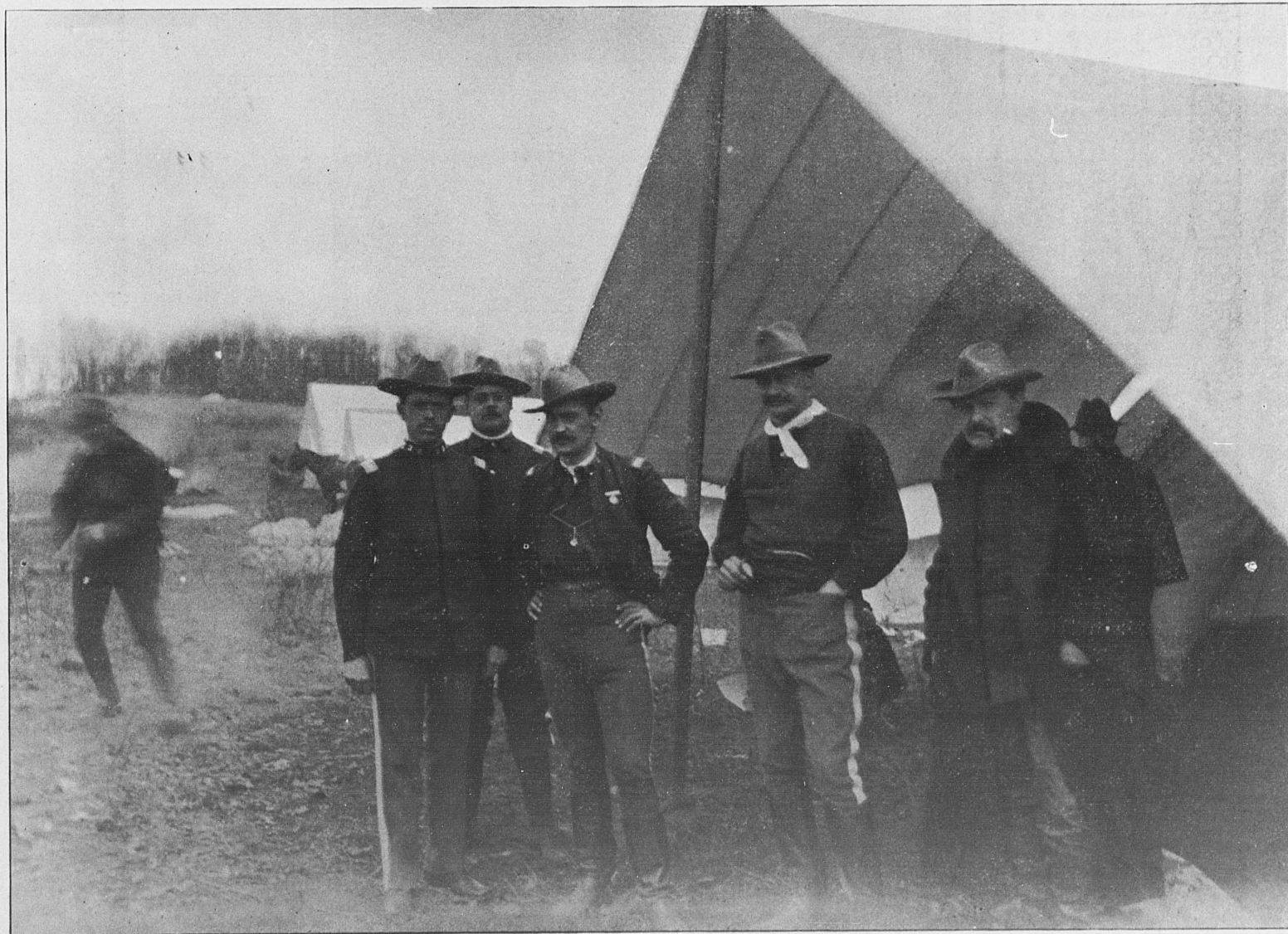
II. The following appointment on the Division Staff is hereby announced:

Major David Lewis, Aide-de-Camp, to be Division Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Campbell, placed upon the retired list, G. O. No. 47, A. G. O., c. s.

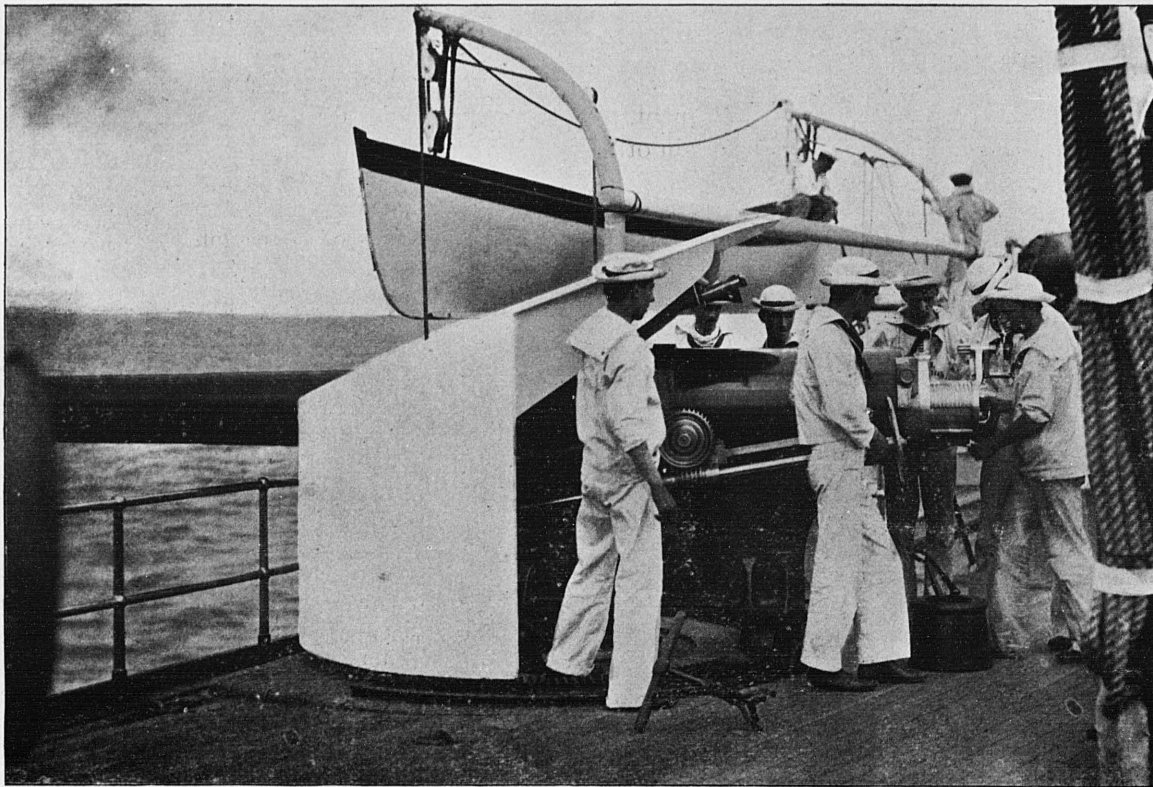
He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL SNOWDEN,

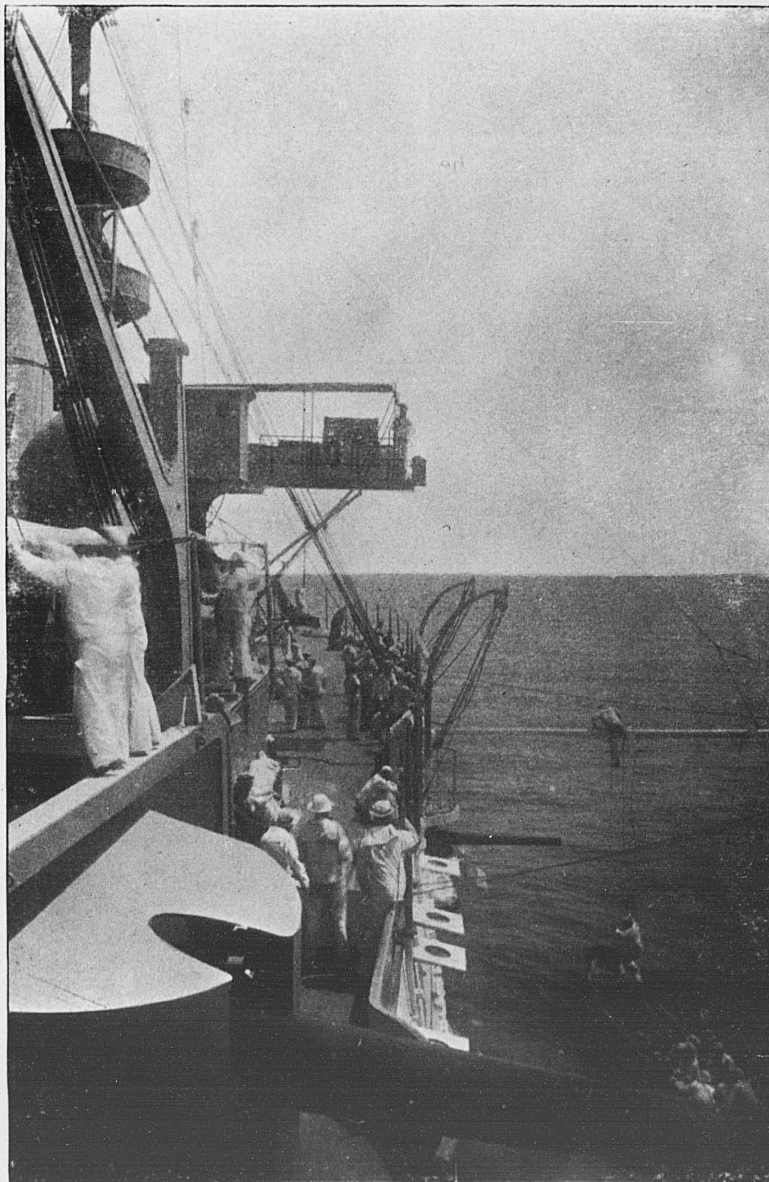
W. J. ELLIOTT,  
Assistant Adjutant General.



Colonel Ralston, Major Tilghman, Captain Le Mott and Lieutenants Dorsey and Taylor, of 3d Infantry.



Pennsylvania Naval Militia Crew of 6 in. B. L. R. on Board U. S. F. S. San Francisco.



"AWAY! THE FIRST CUTTER."  
Pennsylvania Naval Militia on Board U. S. S. New York.

## MAJOR B. RUSH FIELD.

Major Field was born November 3, 1861, is the son of the eminent surgeon, the late Dr. C. C. Field, and has lived all his life in Easton, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Lafayette College and the University of Pennsylvania.

In early life he took an interest in military affairs, and in 1876 was one of the founders of the Easton Gray Cadets—an organization that later became the “feeder” to Company “F” of the then 4th Regiment, N. G. P. He served two years as lieutenant and three years as captain of this boy’s organization. In 1898, in conjunction with Captain Fred. R. Drake, he raised a company of volunteers for the Hispano-American War. This company was mustered into the National Guard of the State July 12, 1898, as Company “E,” 11th Regiment, Infantry, under Captain Field. At the regimental election, held August 20th, the same year, he was raised to a majority with companies at Pottsville, Reading, Easton and Lebanon. On the reorganization of the National Guard, during the present year, he was elected a Major in the 13th Regiment. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. He was physician to the Northampton County prison during 1886 and 1887, and in 1890 founded the Easton Medical Society.

Dr. Field has been one of the coroner’s physicians for a number of years, and is frequently called as an expert in medico-legal cases.

At one time in his life he devoted considerable time to Shakespearean study and produced “Medical Thoughts of Shakespeare” (1883), second edition (1884). “Wine Women and Song of Shakespeare and Byron” (1888). “Medico-Shakespearean Fanaticism” (1888). “Fielding’s Unconscious Use of Shakespeare” (1892). In 1893 the New York Shakespearean Society (of which Dr. Field was honorary librarian for a number of years), selected him to edit volume V. of the Bankside Edition of Shakespeare. This volume is devoted to Romeo and Juliet.

Politically, Dr. Field is a Democrat. He served as President of Common Council of Easton during the years from 1890 to 1893, when he was elected Mayor of Easton after an exceedingly bitter campaign. He served three years in that capacity. In 1899 he was again elected to the position after a fierce contest, in which the city was again placed in the Democratic column. His term will expire in 1902.

*Philadelphia, December 12, 1899.*

### GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 11.

I. Chief Musician E. M. Hyatt, has been honorably discharged from the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

II. The following appointments, Non-commissioned Staff of this Brigade, are hereby announced:

Walter Preston Tyler, to be Chief Musician (to date from July 11th, 1899), vice Hyatt, discharged.

George W. Edwards, to be Color Sergeant (to date from April 25th, 1899), vice Brossman, discharged.

By command of Brigadier General SCHALL.

J. CAMPBELL GILMORE,  
*Assistant Adjutant General.*

*Harrisburg, December 18, 1899.*

### GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 64.

I. The following appointments in the Medical Department of the National Guard of Pennsylvania are hereby announced:

Morris F. Cawley, of Lehigh County, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

George F. Potteiger, of Berks County, to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

George W. Farquhar, of Schuylkill County, to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

Randolph Faries, of Philadelphia County, to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

F. E. Drumheller, of Northumberland County, to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

A. F. Bronson, of Schuylkill County, to be Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. The following assignment of officers of the Medical Department is hereby announced:

Major Morris F. Cawley, Surgeon, to Fourth Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant George F. Potteiger, Assistant Surgeon, to Fourth Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant George W. Farquhar, Assistant Surgeon, to Fourth Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant Randolph Faries, Assistant Surgeon, to First Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant A. F. Bronson, Assistant Surgeon, to Eighth Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant F. E. Drumheller, Assistant Surgeon, to Twelfth Regiment Infantry.

The officers named in above assignments will report to commanding officers of organizations to which they are assigned.

III. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, (Section 44), the following named officer is upon his own application relieved from active service and placed upon the Retired List, as of November 15th, 1899:

Major William C. King, Twelfth Regiment Infantry.

The Commanding Officer, Third Brigade, was authorized to order an election to fill vacancy caused by retirement of Major King.

IV. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, (Section 44), the following named officers being entitled thereto, have upon their own application, been placed upon the Retired List as of this date:

Gustave Schaaf, late Captain, Company A, 10th Regiment Infantry.

Daniel P. Packard, late Captain and Adjutant, Fifteenth Regiment Infantry.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,  
*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

THOMAS J. STEWART,  
*Adjutant General.*

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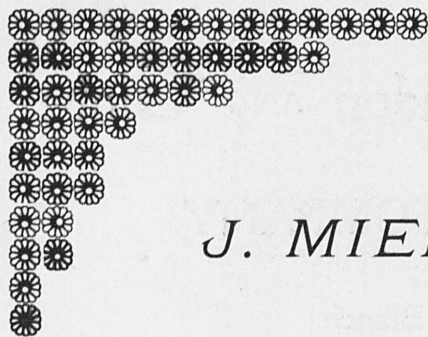
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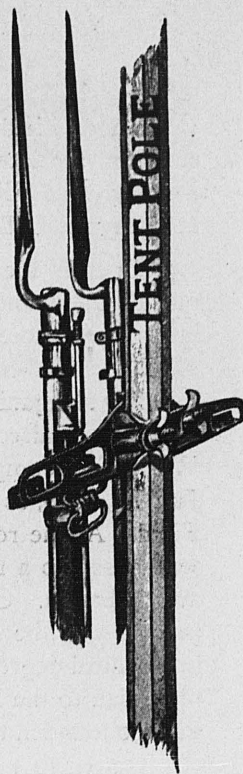
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Front of Rack showing  
Rifles secured.



Back of Rack showing  
how it is attached to  
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